POLICE COURTS.

stances discharged, but most of them were fined ton dollars, or sentenced to ten days imprisoament.

Daniel McCully of No. 128 Worth-st., helped his aunt, Mrs. San Kane, who resides in Baxter-st, to move on Monday Inst. His aunt very generously steed the liquor during the moving, and the result was that Daniel got drunk. Fined \$10.

that Daniel got drunk. Fined \$10.

David Brown of No. 183 York et. Brooklyn, was uproarionally drunk in Pourlest. He said he got his liquer all over Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Green Point, Gowanus, New-York, Jersey Ciry, Hoboken, Staten Island and Concy Island. Fined \$10 for being drunk, but nothing for relling a big stocy.

MAINE LAW BIRLES.

libbe; they sing a different time then, and it they don't buy they treat the with proper respect."

Which kind do you sell the most of?"

"I'm sorry to say, Judge, for the morals of the people, that I sell twenty copies of the counterfeit gospoi to one of the gimooins. But I never offer the counterfeit until I see positive evidences of their being given over to hardness of heart by their refusair to buy the real corpiers. Yew see, Judge, if they are bound tew be a mora, it don't make much difference if they become a little more so."

Well, Judge, I guess I can pay it. In one day,

then left the premises with his basket and bibles.

The number of callers on his Honor Justice Brennan

yesterday morning was not very large, from which There are some however, who will got drunk, and

is one possessed of
A LOOSE TONGUE.

Thomas Moore was accused of insulting females in
the street, and in consequence had pareed the night in
the Station-House. As no one appeared to make complaint, he was discharged.

SEEKING WHAT HE MIGHT DEVOUR.

Michael Hyland was found under rather suspicious circumstances, prowling around as no honest person should, and was taken in charge by the police, but was discharged when brought before the Court.

they were discharged.

"THE RAPS OF DERBY."

Pat Darby get drunk, and being a true blue Irishman and proud of his country, be was in duty bound to be disorderly. But even in this free country where Putchmen and Irishmen do almost anything they please, there is an occasional policemen around to interfere with some of their national amusements at least Pat found it so, for he was unceremoniously carried off while in the misst of a small breeze which had created. Pat was remeased to find \$300 hall for ried off while in the misst of a small brosts which he had created. Pat was requested to find \$300 hall for his good behavior in future.

James Murphy, John Cozens, and William Schn were individually and coalectively drunk—not drunk in a party, but "each man for himself," and the M. P.'s got them all. They were reprimanded and discharged.

FOR ANTRICAS OR ANY OTHER SLAVENT, IS ENOUGH. It is in place however to say that the recognition by the American pepts of Savery as law is of itself sufficient to account for their less of reverence for law. This reverence is necessarily destroyed by the habit of confounding sham haw with true law by the habit of excepting as law the mere forms of law, where the first the rest in the reverence must som the cut of the people who treat as law that which they know is not law; who, in the holy and commanding asme of law, buy ind seel or sention the buying and selling of their followmen; and who, in all their lite, live out the debaug lie that so monstrous and disbotical a thing as Slavery; is cettled to the shalter and honor of law. This reverence is little felt by those who yield to the absorbity that law and nature are opposite to each other, and that while by nature a two its at momertal, by law he may be but a thing. It is little fest by those who regard law as a more conventionalsem, which may be one thing in one place and another in another; one thing at one penish and sucher in another; one thing at one penish and sucher is nother, and they only have adequate and adoring conceptions of law who believe that it is one with nature at dithat it is the same in every part of the earth, in every period of time, and "eterral in the havena." They and they only have suce conceptions who, instead of regarding law as synonymous with all the enact in the lawsons." They are they only have suce conceptions who, instead of regarding law as synonymous with all the enactinents of foolish and wicked men, identify it with unchangeable and everasting right.

How, for instance, can the American people perceive the beauty and preducances of law, while recognizing as law the Fugitive Slave ac., and while stigmatizing and percenting the beauty and preducances of its while the property is the rescue of their brother who is not hidder than in the instance as a such as a such as a such of the continuous as well in natural and universal which we shall eat and seem is a subject foreign to human legistation. What shall be the character of the intercorre between parent and child is no less so. But there is a natural, lawful and innocent relation for which his human legistate may not prescribe how much less is it authorized and the man of the property of the control of the property. The money could be property in the property of the control of Savery!

Fig. money round and supremy but to one with reacon. Hence, in point of fact, a legislating to shall of that only which is acreaty law. Legislating the property of the property had been and the property which the individual been and the property of the machines of the American the property which the property had been an

cheracterized by wisdom, integrity, strong h. To hold even the scales of justice among all its subjects, and bet ween them and all other men; and to strike down the hand that would make them uneven—this, and this only, is the appropriate work of Government.

I asked whether the American Government will sholish Slavery. I convene that my hope that it will is not strong. The slaverowners have the control of this nation, and I fear that they will keep it. It is true that they are a comparative handful in the wast American population, and that, numbering only three hundred thousand, their casing themselves, the South is an affectation as about and ridiculous as it would be for the manufacture of the North to call themselves, the North, or the rume-elers of the North to call themselves, the North, or the rume-elers of the North to the themselves, the North, or the rume-elers of the North to their themselves, the North, or the rume-elers of the North to their themselves, the North, or the rume-elers of the North to their themselves are always to the South as from the interests of the North, and that Savery is the denalty for a well of the white population of the South as of its back population. Nevertheless, in the present current state of the public sentiment the six convents are able to control the nation. They are mightly of their openions. Divided they may be in every thing else, but they are univided in their sapport of Survey. The State and the Universal population of their sapport of Survey. The State and the Universal population is their sapport of Survey. The State and the Universal population of their sapport of Survey. The State and the Universal population of the satisficial hum in feah, it our National Democracy is the correct Christianity which indoes this backer Democracy, as a bacteric Christianity which indoes this backer Democracy, is not construint to the manufact of the fact of the satisficial hum in feah, it our ration. The fallenges of the sammarish as an expect provides and proteous for the saf

of them were one of the greatest earthly bleesings, instead of one of the greatest earthly curses.

It is true that there is a political party in our country arganized against Slavery, and that it numbers some two tracted thousand voters, among whom are some of the noblest man in the land. And yet I look with well righ as much sorrow as hope to this party. For so long as it recognizes Slavery as law, I car that, notwithersaiding its high and holy purposes, it will do carredly less to sanction and uphold Slavery that to reproach and cast it down. Againt so long as this party is swayed by such words of folly are delusion as "Slavery surrivate." Extended National, "Its admission in favor of Slavery donnot fail to go for to curweigh all its encavors against Slavery. A law for Slavery. What concessed midness would it be to claim a law for technical piracy or a law for murder: But what piracy is there as swaping and desolating as disvery. And as to nurder: who would not rather have his dearest friend in the grave of the murdered—than unser the year of Slavery.

"Slavery Spiritonal—Prepond National." And therefore, according to the triends of this motio, the nation, as such

And as to nonder; who would not rather have his carrest friend in the grave of the murdered—than unter the yoke of Slavery!

"SLAVEN SERTIONAL—FRYEDOM NATIONAL." And therefore, according to the friends of this motio, the nation, as such, next not concern itself with the great mass of Slavery, because that great mass, instead of being spread over, he whole nation, exists but in sections of it. Not less findish would it be to need text the email-pix because it hould not be less mad to leave the first in prevails. Indeed, it would not be less mad to leave the first in prevails. Indeed, it would not be less mad to leave the first in provides. The next inguished because as yet it rages but in sections of the city. Slavery if not extinguished, is as certain to spread as is the fire if not extinguished. The part stress to the-and the present exhibits very slaving proof of it. If we would save the city we must put out the fire. If we would save the nation we must put out the fire. If we would save the nation we must put out the fire if we would save the nation we must put out the fire. If we would save the nation we must put out the fire if we would save the nation as the fire if we would save the nation of that Slavery is now spreading. It may not to intend into Nebrala and Kanass either now or ever. Nevertheless, Slavery will be spreading itself over our country, at lease in its industries and power, so ledg as the notion forbans to uproof if.

"SLAVERY SECTIONAL! FREEDOM NATIONAL!" A poor flag would "Murder sectional" Anti-Murder national." A poor flag would be supposed to the national flow of forth with against Savery. Very little inspiration could be caught from either. Nay, would not their inspiration could be caught from either. Nay, would not their play it in the nation of the crimes? How unlike to these poor words would be. No dersuch an entraility to the inspiration could be caught from either. Nay, would not their inspiration could be caught from either. Nay, would not their inspiration could be caught from

doubt not that even we, closely as we cling to Slavery, would nevertheless abolish it, if arged to do so by the exigencies of war.

To be pe that, because the English Government abolished. Slavery, our Government will also be unwise in another point of view. Comparatively discontangled with Nievery as was England. Slavery, nevertheless, exceted well-nigh cough power over bor Government to prevent its encessful action against Slavery. The party in the interest of Slavery was barely defeated.

Let me not be misunderstood. Let me not be supposed to fear that American Slavery will not come to an end. My fear is that it will not be brought to an end by Government. I have no that it will not be abolished. It will be abolished—and at no distant day. If the Governments full to abolish it, it will no distant day. If the Governments full to abolish it, it will no distant day. If the Governments full to abolish it, it will no distant day. If the Governments full to abolish it, it will no abolish it, it will no distant day. If the Governments full to abolish it, it will no distant day. If the Governments full to abolish it, it will no distant day. If the Governments full to abolish it, it will no distant day. If the Governments full to abolish it, it will not distant day. If the Governments full to abolish it, it will not distant day is distingtoned four millions, and are multipling rapidly. Play are in which it will not a see the part of the free are not in the unbru, they are nevertheless, in the penumbra, of Slavery. Hence, then, is well by identity of race, they are bound together by the strong-well by identity of race, they are bound together by the strong-well by identity of race, they are bound together by the strong-well by identity of race, they are bound together by the strong-well by identity of race, they are bound together by the strong-well by identity of race, they are bound together by the strong-well by identity of race, they are bound together by the strong-well by identity of race, they are bound togethe

tion, and of all the drunkenness that has resulted from it, obvicusly fails to cover the whole line of his duty unless, indeed, as proper, the de-Sandbing is interpreted to mean the breaking up of all these distillative and their resulting drunkenness. So, the decadatise altitude of Slavery, unless it be thus broadly and notify interpreted tails short of the measure of the duty of the action. The nation, whether countit the align of unconstitutionally has built up Slavery and therefore the nation should end it, and pay to end it.

I such that I shall be blamed for speaking unwisely on the subject of Slavery. I said that I shall be blamed for speaking on tail. It again a speaking the mational councils is construed it to bottliffy to the Union, and heatility to the Union is, in the eye of American particleus, the most offices of all officess, the most helmons of all originess. It was the Union & came I prize the wisdom, outside the

emi all. To speak against Stavery in any mannor, an objective the head of the any mannor, and heathly to the Union is, in the eye of American patriotical, such heathly to the Union is, in the eye of American patriotical, the mest oftone of all crimes. I prize the Union because I prize the wisdom, course, philambrowhy, and plow of which it was bequitten. I prize it because I prize the single authority, and plow of which it was bequitten. I prize it because I prize it objects the host great and gloricus objects that prempted to the Deciaration of Indopendence, that were cherished through a sweet years' war, and that were then recited in the Preamfile of the Constitution. I prize it for the great power it has to heat of do and biese man. I prize it because i believe the day will come when this power shall be exerted to this end.

Now anney opposition to Stavery cannot be heating to such a Union. Such a Union is not assailed, and cannot be emissioned by opposition, he were a remunes, to Stavery or to any other turns it oppression, or to any other system of inquity. To strak what is ovil, is to bettern it.

Nevertheless the position is persisted in, that to attack Slavery is to strak the Union. How are we to account for this persistence in this absurpt position? I its early accounted for. The position is position is persisted in, that to attack Slavery is to strak the Union. How are we to account for The position is not about. There are few Unions. There is the Union of early times—that which our fathers formed, and the most anitestic record of the formation of which, is the Union of early times—that which our fathers formed, and the most anitestic record of the formation of which, is to be found in the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution. This is the Union of early times—that which our fathers formed, and the most anitestic record of the formation of which, is to discrimine of the early lights of all men. This is the Union it are windown to the other two which is to be found in the Declaration

hem. the matter is not explained by saving that this new Now the inster is not expansed by arrival time two to Dients but a misinterpretation of the old. Mininterpotrating cat not so so far as to change the whole nature of its subject. Oh, be, it is not a misinterpretation. But it is ditinctly and entirely another Union, with which its manufacturers are endeavouing to suppliant the Union given to us by our fathers, and this suppliant-ing Union is as unlike the precious sift as darkness to unlike light as fatherbood is unlike truth.

sexplant the Union given to us by our tathers; and this supplanting Union is as unlike the presents sift as daraness to unlike this is a falsehood is unlike trush.

When then, we, who are laboring for the everthrow of Slaver, and for the present all cannot be suppled of all men, are charged with hosting to the Union, it is, indeed, pretarded by these who make the charge, and for the sake of effect that we are bostile to the original and true Union. Our hestility, nevertheless, is but to the one, juried-on and sportions. Union. Our only offense is, that we withstand the base appears and seductive influences of the day. The only cause for the abundant repressed which has befallen us is, that in our honesty and patrionism we will share by that good out. Union, which is a Union for slavery and place and tain, and who are even impulsed to close surful and wicked men who would substitute for its Union for Slavery and place and gain, and who are even impulsed except to those artful and wicked men who would substitute for its Union for Slavery and place and gain, and who are even impulsed except to the dark that this dirty work of their own dirty hands is that restrict the work of our fathers which it the goty of our fathers.

I have done. Methicks, were I a wise and good man, and could have the whole. American people for my audionoc, I should file to speak to them in the fitting phrase which which is man commands, the work of truth and soberness, remonstrance and righter-sames. And yet, why should I 1—for in all probability such works would see of little present avail. The American people are as yet in no state "to hear with their bars and "to heart in warned "grows and their rears are duil of hearing." Yet availle, and he who should speak to them such words one that mached." The west words would the present avail. The American people are as yet in no state "to hear with their bars and "to the wards," and what it would not the form the father. "I thus while, and he who should speak to them such words would like Lot, "

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

To the Editor of The N, Y. Tribune. SiR: In your paper of the 22d inst. you published

a letter from the editors of The Country Gentleman, charging me with being connected with the manufacture and sale of an article called Chilian Guanc, etc. On the 23d I sent you an article in reply, which I supposed you would have favored with the same publicity you had given to their letter. In this I have been disappointed, as my reply has not as yet appeared in your paper. I would now distinctly state that the letter referred to does now distinctly state that the letter referred to does not contain one pertinent fact; that I was not di-nectly or indirectly interested in the sale of this article, nor do I know of any sales ever having been made by the owners; but thirty tuns have ever left Newark, and that quantity, I was in-formed, had been distributed for trial in Maryland and elsewhere, merely for the purpose of testing its quality practically. I was not a party in any way to the branding of this article as Chilian Guano, nor did I ever give a certificate indorsing such paternity. My only connection with the affair was to rent to the owners the use of mills for the grinding of the Mexican guano, of which it is chiefly composed, and to prepare and pack it in bags under their direction. The composition of this article, as given by the editors of The Country Gentleman, is not true, and the item of 14 per cent

continuan, is not true, and the item of 14 per cent non-nitrogenous organic matter is without the slightest foundation.

This attempt on the part of those editors to brand honorable men with infamy by their falso necusations is beneath contempt. A reference to The Working Farmer for August will show you that neither the other parties nor myself have been guilty of any of the charges made against them or me. I do not believe that Dr. Hayes ever indorsed me. I do not believe that Dr. Hayes ever indorsed this guano as coming from Chih, and I am sure I never gave any certificate te that effect, nor did I approve of such brand, although the intention of the owners in so branding it was doubtless with the view of having it tried without prejudice, no Chilian guano ever having been in this market, or any other in the United States: and they prebably supposed that under such title it would meet with fair trial. I am not aware of their ever selling one beg, and from the small quantity removed from the storehouse of the Newark dock, where they stored it, I rather suppose it has merely been distributed for trial. Some, I know, has been so distributed, and with results entirely different from those stated by the unserupulous

different from those stated by the unserupulous editors or The Country Gentleman. To charge me with being interested in the sale or manufacture of this manure with a desire to profit is ridiculous, for these editors well know that I am connected with the manufacture of improved super-phosphate of lime, which is sold at \$50 per tun, and that every tun of the prepared Mexican guano sold must interfere with my interest—my connection was simply as a miller, and my charge only the cost; my object to oblige the importers of the Mexican guano, and thus assist in rendering this guano useful to the farmer. I have used one tun of so called Chillian guano myself on various crops, and have found it an admirable manure, and when the editors of *The Country Gentleman* shall understand the difference in value between carbonate of lime, arising from the decomposition of birds bones and that resulting from the characteristics. from lime changed to carbonate from exposure, they possibly will comprehend the value of Mexi-can guane, after being treated with sulphuric acid

can guane, arter being treated with sulphuric acid and supplied with proper quantities of ammonia and nitrogenous organic matter.

JAMES J MAPES,

Newark, N. J., Aug. 27, 1853.

\*\*Research of The Working Farmer.\*\*

Neverth, N. J., Aug. 27, 1833.

UP-TOWN POST-OFFICES AND AN UP-TOWN RESIDENT.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sin: It is neither gentlemanly nor just to call hard names and denounce in strong terms without very good reason. Very injurious instantations against another stoud have a full warrant for their public uttrance. It is greatly cruel when they who are striving by securacy, promptness and fidelity in the discharge of their cuties to merit the confidence of the public, and have only that confidence to rely on for their support, are made to suffer thereby. You may readily suppose, then, that the communication of An Up-Town Resident, is your paper of the 24th line, which surely emenated not from his cool judgment but from his hot blood, raised my own blood some degrees above its ordinary temperature. It must be admitted that there was quite an unfortunate conjunction of circumstances in his case, but a few kind words at the counter of the Union S. P. O. would have set the forgetful boy all right. In a private note he describes a man who is not Pest Office clerk in the Broadway Post-Office, and who had stepped into the place of that clerk but a few moments just at that time, and who by the circumstances mentioned is reminded of the case, but says he understood the gentleman to say California instead of Cunserd, and without examining the direction charged kim accordingly. A little dispassionate inquiry and explanation would here again have set all right, as a circk of that counter must have been in the office at the time. An Up-Town Excitent may draw an inference respecting his mood and manner from the fact that a person standing by remarked, as he passed out, that he ought to be sent 10—we will not say where.

New, when a man is asselling reputation and character through the public Press, he eursly ought to weigh well his words. He may do far more lejury

Now, when a man is assailing reputation and charscler through the public Press, he surely ought to
weigh well his words. He may do far more injury
than he who assaults your person and leaves you
ble-ding on the sidewalk, or steals your purse. We
are end avering to do faithfully a work admitted by
An Up-Town Resident to be useful and necessary;
and we should be happy to familiah him more references
than he would be willing to call on in a day or a week,
in regard to the measure of public confidence we happily enjoy.

THE LOYOD SELVALS

THE LIQUOR TRIALS.

THE LIQUOR TRIALS.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.
Sin: We thank you for the report of the liquor trial yesterday before Judge Stuart, but respectfully ask the correction of one error. The Carson League are not the complainants in this case, and it was not "for the Carson League" that Mr. Capron appeared. The City Temperance Alliance meet the expenses of the presecution, and the Liquor Dealer's Association, we suppose, sustain the defense. The Carson League has no part in this contest. Respectfully,

A RURAL CUSTOMER.

Josinh McCabe of Montgomery County was brought in drunk. He can't tell where he got his liquor.

Fixed \$10.

A RUM CUSTOMER.

Edward Johnson of No. 35 James M. drank so rum in Cherry et. Fined \$10.

ANOTHER JOBNSON.

Elizabeth Johnson of No. 183 Mott-st. drank brandy in her own house. Her hasband treated her.
Fixed \$10.

MAINE LAW BIRLES.

The case of Joshua Ecener was the most important which came before the consideration of the Coart. Mr. Keener was a man of about twenty eight year of age. He was fall, elim and thin visaged. His eyes were small, gray, and penetrating. His hair was a gennine yellow. He was dressed in light bin pants, somewhat too short, a smallsthin sack-coat, made of a blue striped material, (a near relation to bed-ticking,) a farge yest, ditto cravat, and a white heat. His socks hung over a pair of cleast patent teather shoes. Mr. Keener takes through his nose with a decided twang, which, together with his other maracteristics, bespoke him to be of New-England birth.

Officer Slasher testified that about 1 o'clock on Monday night be was patroling his heat, when he fancted he heard a noise around the corner. He proceeded to the spot where he found Mr. Koener elevated on a drygoods box making a speech on Temperence to quite a

the heard a noise around the corner. He proceeded to the spot where he found Mr. Koener elevated on a drygoods box making a speech on Temperence to quite a number of persons who were standing about him and aughing at his remarks. He soon discovered that Keener who drunk, and was only able to hold himself n a perpendicular position by keeping hold of a lamp port with his left hand. In his recarrish he expatiated largely on the beauties of Temperance, and advarted o himself as an instance of the evil effects of using intoxicating Equors to excess, and he advised them at to take warning by his example. In conclusion, he offered to as minister the total abstinence pledge to any who desired it for a sixpense, and for three cants more he offered to give in a druk or brandy to the convert to Temperance. Mr. Keener being quite drunk, Officer Slasher though it best to bring him to the Station-House, which he forthwith proceeded to do. He brought with him also a basket which he supposed ras Mr. Keener's, containing about a dozen Bibles and about the same number of pieces of crockery made in initiation of books.

Judge—Mr. Keener, what have you got to say for yourself for getting drunk?

Mr. Keener—I guess the least said the sooner the matter is noended.

"Where did you get your liquor!"

"Perhaps yew mean, Squire, from what passage in the book I got my spiritual inspiration?

"Any way you please, Mr. Keener."

Mr. Keener—There, Judge, smell of that, and if you don't come to the conclusion that a man can get sper-

Mr. Keener—There, Judge, smell of that, and if yew don't come to the conclusion that a men can get speritual consolation from that passage, then yew aint much posted up in scripter.

Judge—What do you mean, Sir? (smelling the month of the bottle.) This is liquor in this crockery

month of the bottle.) This is liquor in this crockery book."

"Waal, Judge, if yew ain't 'cute, only yew hain't learned to call things by their new names. Its what I call speritual consolation."

"Are you engaged in peddling these?"

"Right agin, Judge; you ain't tew be sneezed at by folks that hain't got no noses for 'cuteness."

"We'l, Sir, you are amonable for a violation of the prohibitory law, provided the witnesses can be found who have seen you sell these?"

"But yew hain't beer'd the hull story yet, Judge; I sell both kinds; here, Judge, is the rale ginooine B.ble, King James's version, which I carry along with me, and I allers offer that for sale first; if they buy it, well and good; "they turn up their noses at the rale unadulterated Gospel, I take the cork out of one of the hard shells and let 'en smell of the counterfeit, and I ask 'em whether I can't still sell 'em some sort of a lible; they sing a different tune then, and if they don't buy they treat the with proper respect."

tie more so." Sir, I shall have to fine you ten dollars for drunk-

with good luck. I kin make it up again. Only in the future I suces I il manage not to take much speritual

ESSEX MARKET.

fact we draw the conclusion that liquor must have been scarce the night before in his District, or that, the weather being rather cool, those who did procure the article kept in-doors and thus avoided the M. P's. when in that state insist upon displaying themselves in the public thoroughfares, for the purpose of giving vent to their various humors, whether jovial or pugna-cious, comical or tragical. The first we have to note is one possessed of

"SWEET ALICE."

Alice Cochrane had loved herenemy too well the previous evening, and as a consequence got very drunk. It being her "first appearance," and promising not to co so any more, she was discharged.

DONE BROWN.

Lewis Brewn and Charles Lambert, two sable individuals without coats and with very ragged shirts, were brought in for disorderly conduct in the street. Each tried to tell the story, and both got confused and mixed up with the other. Bail was required to the emount of \$300 for future good behavior.

emeunt of \$300 for future good behavior.

ANOTHER RH.EY.

Mary Riley was drunk and inclined to discord in a general way. This is not the same Mary Riley whom we nentioned a day or two since, but another. There are quite a number of the Rileys who pay their ras, ects to the E sex Court, among whom are some three or four who rejoice in that prett est of all names, Mary, but whether they all belong to the same family or not we are urable to say. The Mary Riley at present under consideration was an old woman, and might have been the mother of all. She was fixed \$10 for woaring a name that occurs so often in the record.

John Hoffman was accused of throwing straw into the streets and setting fire to it, thereby violating one of the City Ordinances, for which he was fined \$1.

A BRACE OF 'EM.

Theresa Mack and Margaret Dune were drank and disorderly, but appearing to be pastly nearly sober, they were discharged.

Mary Gaffery was arrested for largeny, and Mary